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RICHMOND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

for the Year ended
31st December, 1957

F. W. GAVIN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Univ. Edin.)

**To the Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen
of the Richmond Rural District Council**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the health of the District for the year ended 31st December, 1957.

The report follows the lines laid down by the Ministry of Health.

Again the vital statistics may be considered satisfactory, the total number of live births registered during the year—467—compares with 461 in 1956 and the birth rate, corrected by the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar-General, at 21.31 is higher than that for England and Wales at 16.1.

The death rate (corrected) at 10.50 compares with the National rate at 11.50.

There were 14 deaths of infants under one year and of these deaths 11 were under 4 weeks old. The infantile mortality rate at 29.98, compares with 23.0 for England and Wales. Prematurity is still the main contributory cause of these infantile deaths.

Once again there were no maternal deaths during the year in the District.

On considering the number of deaths in the District, 180, it must be recalled that deaths in hospital within the District, of persons normally domiciled in areas outside the District, and who have been three months or longer in that hospital, are not transferred to the outside authority, but retained as deaths in the area where the hospital is situated. This factor quite definitely increases the death rate.

On analysis the main cause of death was heart disease, with 47 deaths (48 in 1956) and vascular diseases of the nervous system with 24 deaths—20 in 1956. There were 5 deaths from tuberculosis (none in 1956) and 11 deaths from pneumonia (9 in 1956).

Notification of infectious diseases were higher than in 1956; the year 1957 was a "Measles Year" with no less than 486 cases—the total of all infectious diseases notified was 630—and measles thus constituted 77% of all notifications. The measles peak months were May, June and July and the epidemic petered out in the early Autumn. Whooping cough was endemic from January to August with a total of 91 cases notified. Artificial immunization against this disease is considered to give 70% protection to infants inoculated. There were 21 cases of primary or influenzal pneumonia; c.f.

10 in 1956; 3 cases occurred in January, 6 in October, 2 in November and 9 in December, these Autumn notifications were all considered part of the influenza epidemic which swept the country at that time and had the Far East as its origin—this Asian origin is common to all these great influenza pandemics; and it is interesting to note that the so-called “Asian Flu” of 1957 was fortunately relatively mild. Scarlet fever was less in evidence during 1957—there were only 6 cases, c.f. 7 in 1956 and 14 in 1955. These 6 cases of scarlet fever each occurred in different months—one was a soldier at Catterick Camp. One case of food poisoning—salmonella infection—was a soldier at Catterick Camp, and 4 cases of malaria “benign tertian” were in soldiers at Catterick Camp, the disease having been acquired abroad. Sonne dysentery accounted for 14 notifications, one in April was a soldier at Catterick Camp and in July also another soldier at that Camp. An outbreak of this very troublesome disease occurred at Middleton Tyas in the month of May with 12 notifications, 7 pre-school age children and 3 school children and 2 adults, one school child lived at Scorton.

Sonne dysentery is extremely infectious and in a household practically everyone is infected unless extreme disinfection and hygienic precautions are instituted—the infection is viable for a number of days and it is easy for lavatory seats, chain handles, door handles, taps, toys and so on to become infected and remain infective for some considerable time. “Now wash your hands” is of supreme importance and cannot be sufficiently stressed, particularly for “food handlers.” Everyone should wash their hands before preparing, or handling foodstuffs, and hands should always be washed after visiting a toilet and the food handler neglects to do this at peril to others.

There were 12 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in 1957; c.f. 10 in 1956—and four cases occurred in one family—that of a soldier at Catterick Camp. Two cases were in the same household at Tunstall; and one at Scorton—one at Eppleby—8 cases were at Catterick Camp. Fifty per cent of the cases notified were in two households, showing familial spread and emphasizing the importance of clinical examination of all contacts.

Poliomyelitis. There were no notifications of this disease in the District during the year 1957. Active immunization was continued throughout the area as far as the limited supplies of vaccine would permit. A total of 971 had received two injections at the end of the year.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47. No case requiring action under this Section of the Act arose during 1957.

Drainage and Sewerage. The provision of proper sewerage disposal schemes is urgently required at Tunstall Village, and improvements to the existing schemes for the villages of Middleton Tyas and Melsonby are also a matter of high priority. Dalton, Moulton and Ravensworth are also villages high on the waiting list for attention in this respect. It is satisfactory to note that the "green light" has been given by the Ministry for the projected scheme at Eppleby Village. Further details will be found in the Public Health Inspector's Report.

Water Supplies. Details of samples taken and results will be found in the Public Health Inspector's Report.

Housing. Similarly, the details will be seen on reference to the Public Health Inspector's Report.

F. W. GAVIN, Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

F. W. Gavin, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector:

S. V. Needham, M.P.H.I.A., C.R.S.I., C.I.S.B.,
D.R.I.P.H.H.

Assistant Public Health Inspector: G. Newman.

GENERAL...STATISTICS

Area of District in acres	78,681
Resident Population, Registrar-General's mid-year estimate, 1957	27,610
Number of inhabited houses ...	3,289
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1957	£234,427
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,072
Rate in £ levied at 1st April, 1957	14/11

VITAL STATISTICS

Births. The number of live births registered in the District during the year 1957 was 467, as against 461 in 1956. The birth rate comparisons shows that the rate for the District is again higher than that for the rest of England and Wales.

The number of still births registered during the year was 12, as against 8 for 1956, the rate being higher than that for the rest of England and Wales.

Birth Rate Comparisons—Live Births per 1,000 population.
(As adjusted by Comparability Factor supplied by Registrar-General)

Still Births per 1,000 Live and Still Births.

	Live Births	Still Births
Richmond Rural District, 1957	21.31	25.05
Richmond Rural District, 1956	22.64	17.35
England and Wales, 1957	16.10	22.40

Analysis of Births

		1957		1956	
		M	F	M	F
Live Births:—					
Legitimate	... ..	231	224	232	216
Illegitimate	... ..	4	8	7	6
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	... ..	235	232	239	222
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Still Births:—					
Legitimate	... ..	6	8	5	3
Illegitimate	... ..	—	—	—	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	... ..	6	8	5	3
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Deaths. Maternal Mortality. During 1957 there was no case of a woman dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth in the District, as in 1956.

Maternal Mortality Rate Comparisons per 1,000 total births

Richmond Rural District, 1956	... ..	0.00
Richmond Rural District, 1957	... ..	0.00
England and Wales, 1957	... ..	0.47

Infantile Mortality. The number of infants under one year who died during the year was 14 as against 8 in 1956, the rate being higher than that for England and Wales.

Infantile Mortality Comparisons per 1,000 Live Births.

Richmond Rural District, 1957	... ..	29.98
Richmond Rural District, 1956	... ..	17.35
England and Wales, 1957	... ..	23.00

Deaths from all causes. During the year 1957 there were 180 deaths from all causes registered in the District, as against 181 in 1956. The death rate is lower than that for England and Wales, and it is noted that 68 deaths were in the 55/74 and 59 in the over-75 years of age groups; these may be compared with 62 in the first and 58 in the second age group for 1956.

Death Rates Comparisons. Death Rate per 1,000 population.

(As adjusted by Comparability Factor supplied by Registrar-General)

Richmond Rural District, 1957	...	10.50
Richmond Rural District, 1956	...	10.20
England and Wales, 1957	...	11.50

Causes of all Deaths—Compared with 1956

Diseases	1957		1956	
	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	5	—	1	—
Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—	1
Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	5	4	3	4
„ Lung ...	9	—	7	1
„ Breast ...	—	1	—	2
„ Uterus ...	—	1	—	—
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	12	5	10	7
Leukeamia	1	—	—	1
Diabetes	—	1	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	16	8	16	8
Coronary Diseases, Angina	20	8	20	5
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	1	1	5	—
Other Heart Diseases	9	8	13	5
Other Circulatory Diseases	4	1	6	2
Influenza	4	—	—	—
Pneumonia	6	5	5	—
Bronchitis	2	1	3	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	2	—	2	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	1	—	1	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	2	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	—	3	—
Congenital Malformations	—	2	4	1
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	12	7	11	4
Motor Vehicle Accidents	7	1	4	1
All Other Accidents	3	—	5	3
Suicide	1	—	3	—
Homicide	—	—	1	—
Totals ...	125	55	128	53

**Number of Deaths from the Seven Chief Causes
Rates and Comparisons with Previous Year**

					per 1,000 population			
					1957		1956	
					No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Cancer	...	...	...	...	38	1.38	41	1.40
Heart Diseases	...	...	...	...	47	1.70	48	1.63
Respiratory Disease (not T/B)	...	...	...	...	20	.72	12	.40
T/B—Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	5	.18	—	—
T/B—Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	5	.18	11	.37
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	24	.87	20	.70
Totals					139	5.03	132	4.50

**Age at Death from all Causes and Comparisons
with previous year**

				1957	1956
Under 1 year	...	...	...	14	8
From 1 to 24 years	...	...	...	11	9
From 25 to 54 years	...	...	...	28	31
From 55 to 64 years	...	...	...	25	24
From 65 to 74 years	...	...	...	43	38
Over 75 years	...	...	...	59	58
Totals				180	168

**Analysis of Infectious Diseases and
Comparisons with previous year**

				1957	1956
Diseases				No. of Cases	No. of Cases
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	6	7
Measles	...	...	...	486	21
Acute Pneumonia	...	...	...	21	10
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	5	36
Erysipelas	...	...	...	—	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	91	45
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	1	3
Acute Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	...	...	...	—	2
Acute Poliomyelitis, Non-paralytic	...	...	...	—	3
Dysentery	...	...	...	14	2
Malaria	...	...	...	4	—
Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	—	1
German Measles	...	...	...	—	3
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	1	25
Paratyphoid	...	...	...	—	1
Encephalitis, Mumps	...	...	...	1	—
Totals				630	160

Tuberculosis. There were 12 notifications of Tuberculosis during the year, as compared with 10 in 1956.

Analysis of Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis.

		Notifications		Deaths	
		1957	1956	1957	1956
Pulmonary	... ..	12	9	5	—
Non-pulmonary	... ..	—	1	—	—
		—	—	—	—
Totals	... ..	12	10	5	—
		—	—	—	—

Vaccinations and Immunisations. The number of vaccinations and immunisations carried out in the District in 1957 are as follows:—

	Under 5 years	Over 5 years
Vaccinations in 1957 ...	263	195
Vaccinations in 1956 ...	256	167
Immunisations in 1957 ...	245	52
Immunisations in 1956 ...	246	39

Vaccinations against Poliomyelitis. At the end of 1957 the number of children who had received two injections against poliomyelitis was 971.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT, 1946

- Section 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children.
- Section 23. Domiciliary Midwifery.
- Section 24. Health Visiting.
- Section 25. Home Nursing.

Seven District Nurse/Midwives and one full-time Health Visitor, employed by the North Riding County Council, carry out the duties required by the above four Sections of the Act in the District. As these nurses districts border on adjacent authorities, accurate figures of their nursing visits in the Richmond Rural District are not available, but their total figures of visits are as follows:—

	1957	1956
Domiciliary Midwifery ...	3261	3175
Health Visiting	8306	6767
Home Nursing	3461	3349

the majority of which refer to Richmond Rural District.

Infant Welfare Centres. During 1957 two new Infant Welfare Centres were opened in the District—at Colburn Lane, Catterick Camp and at the Eagle Club, also in Catterick Camp, in addition to the four well established Centres at Catterick Camp (Sandes Home), Catterick Village, Middleton Tyas and Scorton. The Sandes Home Centre, which

continues to have weekly sessions is still attended by a lady doctor employed by the County Council, the Eagle Club Centre has weekly sessions but no doctor attends, Catterick Village Centre has fortnightly sessions, Middleton Tyas, Scorton and Colburn Lane Centres have monthly sessions and are attended by local practitioners.

Total number of Attendances of Children at Infant Welfare Centres compared with previous year

	1957	1956
Catterick Camp (Sandes Home) ...	2173	2551
*Catterick Camp (Eagle Club) ...	247	—
Catterick Village	615	727
Middleton Tyas	234	286
Scorton	172	127
*Colburn Lane, Catterick Camp ...	233	—

* Eagle Club and Colburn Lane figures refer to part of the year only.

All the Centres are well attended by mothers and their children, particularly the Catterick Camp Centres, where the greatest concentration of population in the District occurs.

Section 27. Ambulance Service. This service is provided by the North Riding County Council from the Ambulance Station at Richmond, which has a staff of one Driver/Foreman, one Shift Leader and 5 Driver/Attendants and covers the Borough of Richmond, and the Rural Districts of Richmond, Croft, Startforth and Reeth.

Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care. The work of vaccination and immunisation, together with the advice given by those working in the Public Health Service—Inspectors, Midwives, Maternity and Child Welfare Workers, Doctors and Nurses, must all have a beneficial effect on the general health of the community.

Section 29. Domestic Help Service. This service is provided by arrangement with the North Riding County Council, and during 1957 29 cases received service, the analysis and comparison with the previous year being as follows:—

1956	1957	Category	1956	1957
No. of Cases			No. of Hours	
8	5	Sickness of Housewife	1019	413
8	6	Domiciliary Midwifery	359	383
14	18	Chronic Sick	4769	6166
—	—	Tuberculosis	—	—
—	—		—	—
30	29		6147	6962
—	—		—	—

Section 51. Mental Health. There are no Mental Health Committees in the District.

Dental Service. This service is provided by the North Riding County Council.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47. No case requiring action under this Section arose during 1957.

The remainder of this report has been compiled by your Public Health Inspector, Mr. Needham, and his staff, and I now place on record my thanks to him and them, for their constant help and conscientious work throughout the year, which, again was a most difficult year for them owing to sickness.

WATER SUPPLIES

1. Particulars of Water Supplies.

Particulars of the existing water supplies are as follows:—

(a) Council's Gandale Supply	(b) Council's Crumma Supply	(c) Council's Separate Systems	(d) Private Supplies	(e) Individual Wells and Springs
Appleton (part) Bolton-on- Swale Brompton- on-Swale Brough Catterick Colburn Ellerton- on-Swale N. Cowton Scorton Scotton Tunstall	Aldbrough- St.-John Caldwell Carkin and Forcett Dalton Eppleby Gayles Gilling Kirby Hill Layton East Layton West Melsonby Middleton Tyas Moulton Newsham Ravenswth. Skeeby Stanwick- St.-John Uckerby Whashton	Downholme Hudswell	Appleton (part) Gilling (part) Marske Middleton Tyas (part) St. Martin W.D. Supply Hipswell Hudswell as supplement	New Forest Stainton Walburn

(a), (b) and W.D. supplies are chlorinated.

(a), (b), (c) and (d) supplies are piped.

2. Particulars of the Number of Dwelling-houses supplied from Public and Private Water Supplies.

The following figures are based on a survey of properties:

Council-owned piped supplies:—

Number of houses with a piped supply indoors	2222
Number of houses supplied by standpipes ...	159
	<hr/>
	2381
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Privately-owned supplies:—

Number of houses with individual piped supplies and supplied by standpipe ...	387
Number of houses with individual wells, springs and pumps ...	521
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	3289
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3. Bacteriological Examinations—Council's Water Supplies.

Twenty samples of the Council's piped water supplies were collected during the year. The particulars and summarised results of these examinations are set out in Table 1 appended to this Report.

In addition to the above, ten samples of the Council's piped water supplies were taken by the Public Health Officer of the North Riding County Council from Schools in the Council's District.

4. Quality of the Council's Water Supplies.

The Council's water supplies are generally of a high quality. Failure of the Chlorinator at Newsham and of the temporary Chlorinator at Dalton resulted in two unsatisfactory examination results, both of which were attended to satisfactorily.

5. Action taken in respect of Contamination.

The results of the bacteriological examinations of water supplies were reported to the Council.

The Council's Engineer and Surveyor is responsible for the maintenance and distribution of water supplies.

6. Quantity of Council's Water Supplies.

Water supplies throughout the District were adequate during 1957, and are now available to the majority of villages within the Council's District. Only small hamlets and isolated properties must rely on wells and springs.

7. Bacteriological Examination of Private Water Supplies.

Fifteen samples of water were collected from private supplies during the year. The following are the particulars and results of examination:—

Place	Date	Probably number of	
		coliform bacilli per 100 ml.	faecal coli per 100 ml.
Aldbrough St. John			
Lucy Cross Farm	19.12.57	1	0
Aske			
Low Coalsgarth	26. 2.57	0	0
Cowton North			
Grange Farm	2. 5.57	0	0
Gilling West			
School	31. 5.57	90	35
School S.P.	5.11.57	50	13
Kirklands Spring	25.11.57	25	5
Rock Castle	25.11.57	5	5
Reservoir	25.11.57	5	5
Hudswell			
W.D. Water Works	25. 5.57	1	0
Marske			
Skelton Farm	19.12.57	90	0
Village	19.12.57	50	13
Melsonby—High			
Merrybent Well	20.12.57	20	3
Bungalow	20.12.57	0	0
St. Martins			
High Supply	2, 5.57	0	0
Low Supply	2. 5.57	0	0

Most parts of Gilling West are connected to the Council's water mains, and will be totally connected early in 1958.

In addition to the above, the County Health Inspector collected samples of water from schools supplied from private systems. Particulars and results of examination are shown below:—

Place	Date	Probable number of	
		coliform bacilli per 100 ml.	faecal coli per 100 ml.
Marske	2. 7.57	35	35
Middleton Tyas	4.11.57	8	3
Gilling West	21. 5.57	16	16

Middleton Tyas Village (including the school) is now connected to the Council's mains.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

8. Portion of District still requiring Sewerage Systems.

The following Parishes remain unsewered: Appleton*, Aske*, Brough*, Caldwell, Carkin and Forcett*, Colburn (village), Dalton, Downholme, Easby*, Ellerton-on-Swale*, Gayles, Hipswell (part), Kirby Hill, Layton East, Layton West*, Marske, Moulton, New Forest*, Ravensworth, Stainton*, Stanwick-St.-John*, Tunstall, Uckerby*, Walburn*, and Whashton.

* Denotes small estates and isolated properties.

Although it is desirable that all larger villages be provided with proper sewerage facilities, the most urgent are the villages of Tunstall and Ravensworth. The former is well advanced and work should commence at an early date.

The reconstruction of sewage works at Melsonby and Middleton Tyas is in hand. When completed they will deal adequately with the demands of the respective villages.

9. Sewerage Schemes.

The sewerage and works were completed during the year at Gilling West and North Cowton. At Catterick Village the works are almost completed.

10. Sanitary Accommodation.

As villages are provided with water carriage and disposal, many properties are converting existing insanitary conservancy systems to water carriage. It is desirable that conversions be expedited and grant aid considered.

REFUSE COLLECTION

11. Refuse Collection Service.

This service is operated by direct labour administered by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor. A weekly collection is maintained from the centred population throughout the District, with the exception of New Forest, Stainton and Walburn, and part of Catterick Camp which is collected by the Military Authorities.

The total cost of providing this service for the year 1957 was £2,876, compared with £2,036 for the year 1956.

The method of disposal is by tipping, which is controlled as far as possible, and as top soil is available.

HOUSING

12. Improvements Grants—Housing Act, 1949, and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Of the 34 applications for grants received during the year, 29 were granted by the Council. This is one less than the previous year when 30 were granted.

13. Number of Houses erected by the Council.

No houses were erected by the Council during the year 1957.

14. Private Enterprise Building.

Ten houses were completed by private enterprise during the year 1957.

15. Housing Survey.

Fifty-nine houses were inspected during the year, and the categories into which these were placed are as follows:—

1. Satisfactory in all respects	...	...	3
2. Minor defects	...	...	4
3. Requiring repairs or structural alterations			52
4. Suitable for improvement	...	...	4
5. Unfit for habitation	...	...	—

As at 31st March, 1958, there were 3,289 dwellings within the District, excluding W.D. owned quarters at Catterick Camp and R.A.F. owned quarters at Catterick Village. Included in this figure (3,289) are 677 Council houses and some 390 farm houses, which are excluded from the survey.

Details of the houses inspected up to 31st March, 1958, are as follows:—

1. Satisfactory in all respects	...	...	582
2. Minor defects	...	...	607
3. Requiring repairs or structural alterations			638
4. Suitable for improvement	...	...	(97)
5. Unfit for habitation	...	...	154
			—
			1981
			—

A review of the Housing position showed that all defective houses unfit for habitation were best dealt with as individual unfit houses. The Council have not therefore declared any houses to be clearance areas.

16. Overcrowding.

No action in respect of overcrowding was taken during the year.

17. Action taken during the year ended 31st March, 1958.

Details of action taken in respect of housing during the year are as follows:—

Number of Informal Notices served	...	35
Statutory Notices served under Section 9	...	17
Statutory Notices served under Section 16	...	56

18. Summary of Public Health Inspectors' Visits during the year.

Housing:—

Under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	6
Under Housing Acts	...	...	...	309
Overcrowding	...	...	...	—
Filthy or Verminous Premises	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	...	...	...	10
				331

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

19. Inspection of Meat.

The following animals were slaughtered and inspected at the three slaughterhouses within the Council's district:—

Beasts	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Total
305	4	577	383	1269

The following meat was rejected at the slaughterhouses:

Liver	Carcase	Lungs	Pigs Heads
262 lbs.	141 lbs.	48 lbs.	42 lbs
(Fluked & Abcessed)	(Casualty)	(Abcessed & T.B.)	(T.B.)

20. Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-1954.

Fourteen licences were granted to persons to slaughter animals during the year under review.

21. Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1954.

During the year thirty-seven licences were granted by the North Riding of Yorkshire County Council for the production of "T.T." milk within the Council's district. Four "T.T." licences were cancelled and one "T.T." licence was suspended.

22. Premises used for the Preparation or Sale of Food.

Details of the food premises within the Council's area are as follows:—

General Stores and Grocers	46
Greengrocers	4
Butchers	7
Fried Fish Shops	9
Mobile Fried Fish Units	1
Bakers	3
Premises Registered for the sale of Pre- Packed Ice Cream	35
Cafes	13
Licensed Premises	40
Non-Licensed Hotels (holding a catering licence)	4
School Canteens	11
Canteens (provided for Military Personnel)	38
Other Catering Premises (including two Hospitals)	9
	<hr/> 222 <hr/>

23. Food Hygiene.

Inspections have been made as and when possible, and the implications of the Food Hygiene Regulations have been discussed informally with food traders in the district.

Pamphlets setting out the requirements of the Hygiene Regulations, and notices bearing the words, "Now, Please, Wash Your Hands" have again been distributed to food traders within the district. Notices, signed by the Medical Officer, requesting the public to co-operate in keeping dogs out of food shops, have been re-issued.

In co-operation with the Licensing Justices, the majority of the licensed premises within the Council's area have now been brought up to the required standard.

24. Unsound Food.

In response to complaints, the following items of food were examined during the year and condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

Quantity	Description
28 lbs.	Gammon Ham
14 lbs.	Cooked Boneless Ham (tinned)
5 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Chicken
28 lbs.	Cod Fillet

The methods used for the disposal of unsound food are incineration and burial at the Council's refuse tips.

25. Milk Samples.

One sample of pasteurised milk was examined during the year. The sample conformed to the required standard in both the methylene blue and the phosphatase tests.

26. Summary of Public Health Inspectors' Visits during the year.

Food Premises and Food Inspection:—

Meat Inspection visits	255
Visits to Butchers	3
Visits in connection with Unsound Food ...	4
Visits to Grocers	22
Visits to Greengrocers	1
Visits to Dairies	10
Visits to Ice Cream Premises	2
Visits to Food Preparing Premises	12
Visits to Bakeries	2
Visits to Canteens	36
Visits to Cafes	3
Miscellaneous Food Visits	13
	<hr/>
	363
	<hr/>

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT

27. Infectious Disease-Disinfection of Premises.

Three premises were disinfected during the year, following of infectious disease.

28. Moveable Dwellings.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, eight licences to station and use caravans were issued during the year. The licences were all issued subject to the usual conditions for securing sanitary conditions.

29. Informal Action-Public Health Act, 1936.

Twenty-nine informal notices under the Public Health Act, 1936, were served in respect of nuisances during the year.

30. Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

Five inspections were made under the Factories Acts during the year.

31. Summary of Public Health Inspectors' Visits during the year.

General Sanitation:—

Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	75
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	97
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	6
Knackers Yards	...	...	...	...	...	40
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	11
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	5
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	2
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	5
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	10
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	1
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	6
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	95
Waste Food Plant	...	...	...	...	...	6
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	6
Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	10
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hostels	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fire Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	...	...	...	...	...	9
						<hr/> 398 <hr/>

RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL

32. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Particulars of the work carried out under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, are set out in Table II appended to the report.

The income for the year ended 31st March, 1958, amounted to £411 3s. 5d., as compared with £347 17s. 1d., for the previous year. During the year under review 49 annual contracts were obtained, representing a total sum of £346 0s. 0d.

TABLE I
Bacteriological Examinations — Council Water Supplies

System	Date of Sample	Excellent	Classification		Unsatisfactory
			Satisfactory	Suspicious	
Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml.					
Crumma (chlorinated)					
Aldborough St. John	18.3.57	0			
Aldborough St. John	19.12.57	0			31
Dalton	31.5.57				
Gilling West	18.3.57	0			
Gilling West	18.3.57	0			
Gilling West	6.11.57	0			
Gilling West	27.11.57		2		
Kirkby Hill	31.5.57		1		
Melsonby	18.3.57	0			
Melsonby	27.11.57	0			
Moulton	24.4.57	0			
Newsham	31.4.57				180
Skeeby	24.4.57	0			
Gandale (chlorinated)					
Bolton-on-Swale	17.10.57	0			
Brompton-on-Swale	17.10.57	0			
Brompton-on-Swale	17.10.57	0			
Catterick Village	17.10.57	0			
Cowton North	2.5.57	0			
Scorton	24.4.57	0			
Hudswell(notchlorinated)	23.5.57				100

TABLE II.
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.
Report for 12 months ended 31st March, 1957.

		Type of Property				
		Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other (including business premises)	Total of columns (1) (2) & (3)	Agriculture
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I	Total number of properties in the district	22	2886	328	3236*	393
II	Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
	(a) Notification	1	9	12	22	10
	(b) Survey under the Act	10	312	22	344	68
	(c) Otherwise	—	37	—	37	—
III	Total inspections including re-inspections	11	362	38	411	96
IV	Number of properties which were found to be infested by:					
	(a) Rats-Major	2	—	3	5	8
	-Minor	5	33	12	50	19
	(b) Mice-Major	—	—	—	—	4
	-Minor	—	5	6	11	16
V	Number of infested properties treated by the Council	7	11	16	34	34
VI	Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	7	40	24	71	86
VII	Number of "Block" control schemes carried out ...	5				

NOTE :

*Excluding W.D.-owned properties at Catterick Camp and R.A.F.-owned properties at Catterick.

- (a) With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll.
- (b) Council-owned houses are entered in Column (2).
- (c) Sewers are not included.
- (d) Combined dwelling and business premises where occupied by the same person, are regarded as business premises and entered in Column (3). Where the dwelling and business parts are in separate occupation, separate entries are made in Columns (2) and (3).
- (e) Each property is entered **once only** in respect of inspections, infestations and treatments.

